of a flagellate protozoan cell, the ancestor of the colony of cells from which the metazoan body is believed to have taken its origin. Thus zur Strassen regards the polarity of epithelial cells not as a newly acquired feature, but as an inherited one derived from forms as primitive, possibly, as the protozoa.

P.

The Intestine of Cetaceans. — Süssbach[1] has described in detail the structure of the intestine in a number of cetacean embryos recently collected by Kükenthal. In the toothed whales there is no division into a large and small intestine, and, except in Platanista, there is no cœcum present, structural conditions always observed in the baleen whales. The toothed whales always possess a simple mesentery, without any trace of the complications introduced in the baleen whales by the folding of the intestine about parts of the mesentery. The toothed whales have a relatively longer intestine than the baleen whales, but the configuration of the intestinal surface seems to be independent for the two groups; thus some of the toothed whales with short intestines have much the same kind of intestinal surface as that in the baleen whales, though a general rule was found to the effect that the shorter the intestine is, the more complicated are the folds on its surface. Notwithstanding this last circumstance, the condition of the intestine points to the complete separateness of the two groups of living cetaceans, the baleen and the toothed whales.

P.

Notes on Recent Fish Literature. — In the *Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences* (Zoöl., Vol. II, Nos. 7, 8) Jordan and Snyder describe two very remarkable new genera of Japanese fishes. The one, Ereunias (grallator), is a cottoid, allied to Triglops, but without ventrals, and with the four lowermost pectoral rays developed as detached feelers, as in Trigla. The other genus, Draciscus (sachi), is like Podothecus, but with enormously developed dorsal and anal fins. It belongs to the Agonidæ.

In the same *Proceedings* Jordan and Starks describe three new fishes from Japan, *Snyderina yamanokami*, *Pomacentrus cœlestis*, and *Heptranchias deani*. Snyderina is a new genus of Scorpænidæ, allied to Prosopodasys. All these species are represented by admirable plates, the work of Mrs. Chloe Lesley Starks.

[1] Süssbach, S. Der Darm der Cetaceen, *Jenaische Zeitschrift*, Bd. xxxv (1901), pp. 495–542, Taf. XVI, XVII.